The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1779. [No. 2129]

An ADDRESS to such of the MILITIA of the State as are not engaged in the Service.

—— Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.
VIRGIL.

Thou wretch accurs'd! canst thou to grace pretend?
Clad in the spoils of my dear murder'd friend?
Go thou, a victim to his spirit, go;
'Tis Pallas, Pallas, gives the fatal blow.
Thus is his ghost atton'd.—— PITT.

Countrymen and Fellow Citizens!

OPprest with the Weight of the Subject I have assumed, I lament that my Strength is inadequate to the Burden; yet will I not abandon it in despair, since the Labour is for your Interest and for your Honour.

You cannot after this, demand to *know* the subject, for what can at this Time seem to you your *Interest* or your *Honour*, but your Liberty, and the Safety of your Country? Be not so unworthy of your Characters as Americans, and the Champions of a Public Cause, to answer, "we are in "Love with Peace, Luxury, and domestic Tranquility;" Do you enjoy *Peace* at the Point of the Bayonet? Do you taste *Luxury* when the Beverage you drink is tinged with a Brother's Blood? Do you feel *Tranquility* amidst the Cries and Groans of your expiring Countrymen? Yet, were this possible, would you not blush at Pleasures reaped in a mean unmanly Indolence, and purchased by the Deaths of Heroes? Is not the Shadow unhallowed and profane, of the Olive-Branch dropping and distilling Gore? Must you not covet the Laurel which decks the Brow of the breathless Patriot? And forbearing to meet his graceful Fate in *Arms*, how soon may it overtake you in your impious Retirement? *Then* too it will surprize you, weakened and dispirited, by the Loss of Men much braver than yourselves, the Protectors in whom, like *Boys* and *Women*, you poorly trusted. Where then will be the supporting Dignity of Honour, which pours Balm into its Wounds, and softens even the Pangs of *Dissolution*? How will the Horrors of the guilty despairing Mind awaken new Convulsions in the Body, and sharpen the Sting of Death?

Forgive me, my Countrymen, that I do not flatter your Weaknesses; it is a kind Hand which probes and heals a Wound;—it is better that I *speak* Daggers to you, than that your Enemy should *use* them. Rouze! rouze yourselves, I beseech you! and the trifling Gratifications of an effeminate *Inactivity*, will shew their Bubble Emptiness, and "like new Drops from the Lion's Mane, be shook to Air." You have rested your Cause too long in the Hands of others; and whether Friends or Strangers you are equally disgraced; if *Friends*, you should have shared their Sufferings, if *strangers*, you should have blushed at Services they have performed for *you*, unaided by yourselves. They have endured for you the most grievous Calamities, and have persisted in your Defence. They have fallen in your Battles, and you have stretched forth no helping Hand to catch them as they fell.—When the Tempest of War was up, then stood these Heroes forth upon the Stage,—not with a puling Accent, crying—"thus have I lived—thus have I been fed—thus apparelled—"repose dwelt upon my Pillow—Joy smiled upon my waking Hours"—; these Pleasures be remembered indeed, but be remembered them only as *Incentives* to his *Indignation* and his Valour.

This is a Scene, my Countrymen, in which you are invited to act, and it is the noblest, sure, that can engage the Mind of Man; —— The World is your Stage,—Mankind your Spectators.—and Liberty is the Prize of Excellence; divine celestial Liberty!— Liberty, Heavens first and richest Gift; consigned to Man when uncorrupt, in the best and earliest Ages: since—— worshipped as a Goddess by ancient Rome, the venerable Mistress of the Earth, and her Sons, who, in public Virtue, have been unrival'd but by your gallant Brethren, whose Fame, deathless and immortal as the Creation, you have now an Opportunity to emulate.——

Even though the Enemy's Fortunes were brilliant, I would still hope that their Lustre would not compel you to "hide your diminished Heads", but rather that, like the Stars of Heaven you would shine with superior Brightness, in the Absence of the Sun of Prosperity. But on the contrary, the Aspect of *their* Condition throughout America in general, is gloomy in the extreme, and their Importance in the Neighbourhood of this State would find before your Presence, for they have no more Strength than is necessary to grace a Victor's Triumph. Remember, my Countrymen, the Enemy you have to cope with are: They are Citizens of a Kingdom where Wealth is as respectable as Virtue was formerly held in Rome; consequently, they fight not upon a Principle of Honour; and, from Avarice and the Perquisites of Office, no Vigour can attend their Operations; for Languor must prolong the War.—They are the Subjects of a Tyrant,—whereby their Minds are poisoned and debased;—him, however, they have the Virtue to despise; and even this single Virtue will generate Good to you, and Ruin to their Master.—— They have no Prospect of *future* Emolument, for a disgraced Coward is one of the favoured Minions who direct the War; —— and indeed the *Devil* himself, though the King of Great Britain has in this Instance improved upon the Example, neither loves nor rewards Vice,—— and Valour, in such a Cause, is Murder. Thus being uncertain of the Favour of the *worst* Men in the Kingdom, they are sure of the Detestation of all the best.

You, my Countrymen, on the other Hand, are Citizens of a State where (the others upon the Continent excepted) Virtue receives no Tribute of Approbation in a Degree superior to the Experience of all the States upon the Globe;—Wealth is indifferent here to cloak the Vices of the highest Characters, and to be respected, they must be virtuous; they endanger their own Interests by betraying yours, because they are appointed by yourselves, and removable: The greatest Character at present in the State, is the most eminent for his Virtues, for his Abilities, and for his Attachment to you, his Countrymen; and he is preparing to head you in the Field.—— Lastly, your Labours will be attended with the Blessings of all good Men, your Success with their Rejoicings, and your Virtue with their Admiration and Applause.

What can I add further? I conjure you, by your Duty as Citizens——by your Humanity as Men—— by your Honour as Gentlemen——— by your Affections as Husbands, Fathers, Sons, and Brothers, —— to shake off this shameful Lethargy of Virtue, and struggle from your ignoble Retreats!—I call upon you, with the awful Voice of your Country—with the supplicating Voice of a Mother, Wife, Child or Sister—with the feeble plaintive Voice of a wounded, or captive Brother——with the Stern Voice of a indignant, valiant Ancestors;—I cry to you as from the Grave of a slaughtered Friend,—or from the ethereal Mansions of Millions yet unborn, your solemn Sentence, which is to pronounce them—SLAVES—or FREEMEN.

CAROLINIENSIS.

New Advertisements.

AT a Board of Justices, holden at Childsbellow, August 5th, 1779, Ordered, That such Persons as shall hereafter apply for Licences for the retailing Spirituous Liquors, do, at the same Time, annex a Recommendation, signed by the Church Wardens of the Parish wherein they live, or of two creditable, disinterested Persons, shewing the Petitioners to be worthy and fit Persons, to obtain the same:—Those therefore who purpose to petition the Board on Easter Monday next, are desired to attend at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the said Day, at the House of Mr. William Holliday in Broad street, in the mean Time to leave their Petitions and Recommendations with the Subscriber, at his House in Horlbeck's Alley.

GEORGE ROUT.

STRAYED on the 8th of December, 1778, from Mr. Isaac Bradwell's plantation, near Nelson's Ferry, at Santee, TWO HORSES and ONE MARE, viz. A bay Horse, about 14 hands high, aged, with a strip in his face, trots and canters, branded on the mounting shoulder Z, one of his hind feet white; another bay Horse, about 14 hands and half high, 8 years old, branded on the mounting shoulder $\frac{W}{R}$; and a bay Mare, about 13 hands high, branded g on the mounting shoulder, trots and canters. Whoever will receive the above Strays or either of them, to Mr. Isaac Bradwell at Santee, Mr. Samuel Prioleau at Goosecreek, or to the Subscriber in Charlestown, shall receive a Reward of *Twenty Pounds* currency for each.

GEORGE ROUT.

JOhn Prefont tells a dark bay Mare, aged 12 years old, near 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder J. W.

William Bates tells a bright bay mare, about 9 years old, near 12 hands high, branded on the off shoulder as well as can be made out K.

Moses Prefont tells a three year old colt, marked in the left ear with a swallow fork and under square in the right ear. Whatever person has the said Strays, must prove their properties before me on Jobody river, near Mill house-mills.

PURSEL WILSON, J.P.

WAnted to purchase or hire, a wet Nurse; one without a child will be preferred. Apply to the printers hereof.

STrayed or stolen from the Plantation of Mr. Izard, on Sullivan Land in November last, a Bay Horse about thirteen Hands and an Inch high, with a small Star in his Forehead and a small white strip, branded on the mounting Shoulder W, O, rising six Years old. Whoever shall take up the above Horse or give Intelligence where he may be found, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Pounds, by Mr. Valentine Lynn at Godfrey's Savannah.

SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

STolen or Strayed, from Mrs. Martha Fuller's Plantation on Ashley River, in the Night of the 23th of February, A large Bay Horse fifteen Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail newly trimmed, rising seven Years old, and two Sorrel Mares, one 5 Years old and the other three past,—— the younger had a white Mane and Tail—— the other has the Hair rubbed off her Side and off Quarter: They had been shod, having lately come from North Carolina. Whoever will take up the said Horses, if strayed, and give Notice to the Subscriber, where they may be referred, shall receive a Reward of 150 Dollars; and if Stolen, three Hundred Dollars, for them and the Thief, on his being prosecuted to Conviction RICHARD HOWLY.

N. B. They were heard of or seen near Mr. Godin's, on Goosecreek road.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at Camden, on Thursday the 22d Day of April next, a Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 650 Acres, on Fishing Creek, about 50 Miles above Camden; whereon are a good Dwelling House and other necessary Buildings; thirty or forty Acres of which are cleared and under good Fence; late the Property of John Pendrop, and sold under Execution, by

Camden, 16th March 1779. JOHN WILY.
Sheriff of Camden District.

FOR private Sale, at the subscriber's counting-house in Bedon's alley, two very prime and lusty Negroes, one a good sawyer the other a pump-borer: They are in all respects useful and handy about a plantation, and sold for no fault.

WILLIAM CUNNINGTON.

Persons inclining to inlist into the Continental Service for 26 months, will meet good encouragement, by applying as above.

Anniversary Meeting
The SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY,
Will be held at
Mr. Helliday's Tavern, on Tuesday the 6th of April next, (being *Easter week*)

WHere the members are desired to attend precisely at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the society.
JOHN M'CALL, jun. Clerk.

N.B. Those who are now in arrear for interest, are desired to pay the same, otherwise their bonds are ordered to be put in suit if this notice is not complied with in three months from this date.

March 17, 1779.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of the deceased David Milling of Charlestown, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, and those who are indebted by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment. SARAH MILLING, *Executrix*,
H. MILLING, Executor.

TO be sold by Auction, at Strickland's, April 5, 1779, if not sold before at private Sale (in which Case immediate Notice will be given) Abraham, a full high bred English Stallion belonging to Mr. A. Middleton: his being so well known renders it unnecessary to add more concerning him at present. At the same time and place will be sold several other blooded horses, fillies &c.

TO be sold at private Sale, Three very valuable Negroes, one of them a young fellow a waiting Man, Cook and Groom, as good as any in the State—a Middle aged Fellow—a jobbing Cooper; very honest and sober, and a Mustee Boy who can drive a Chair, and wait on Table very well. Enquire of

WEBB and BENTHAM.

FOR Private Sale, a small Plantation, of one hundred acres, fourteen miles from Charlestown.

JACOB VALK.

FOR private Sale, a valuable negro fellow, named Matthias, formerly belonging to M. Manigault, is healthy, strong and active, a good squarer and sawyer, can whet and set his saws, and lay out his work, is a good boat man and waggoner, and indeed is handy and active at all Plantation work. JACOB VALK.

A Bricklayer to be hired.

Enquire of the Printers.

STrayed on Monday fortnight, a grey Mare, branded on the buttock and shoulder 7, and has a half-roach trimmed mane. Whoever delivers her to the Printers hereof shall receive three dollars reward.

Rowan County, N. Carolina Feb 17, 1779.

TO be Let or Sold to the highest Bidder on Monday the first day of November next, all that very valuable Plantation and tract of land, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, known by the name of Mount Pleasant, whereon the subscriber now lives, situate about a mile and a half from the borough of Salisbury, with a new spacious mansion house on the premises, two stories high, with four large elegant rooms on each floor, and an extensive commodious hall, handsomely finished; also various other necessary and useful buildings convenient for such a plantation, as kitchen, cellars, barns, stables, still-house, work house, overseer's house, smoak-house, and several negro houses, all in good repair.

The whole plantation and premises containing about 700 acres of good land and extraordinary meadow, 150 acres of which are cleared and under excellent fence, including two charming young orchards of apples and peaches. There is also a well-accustomed Grist-mill belonging to the premises.

Also, to be disposed of at the same time, some valuable household furniture, about 50 head of cattle, horses hogs, &c. Possession of the premises will be given if required, on the very day, and may be viewed by any person inclinable to rent or purchase the same in the intermediate time, by applying on the premises to THOMAS FROHOCK.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber about two months ago, a negro wench named Mary, of middle size, rather slim, about 30 years old, talks very fast and stammers a little; had on when she went away, a brown gown, but carried a variety of summer clothes with her: She has a husband at Mr. Alexander Wright's, a brother at Mr. Benjamin Elliott's and a daughter at Mr Jacob Valk's, where she may probably be harboured; the abovementioned Five hundred pounds will be paid on conviction that she is harboured by a white person, and one hundred pounds if by a negro, and fifty pounds with all charges, will be paid on her delivery either at the Workhouse in Charlestown or to the subscriber

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

European Intelligence.

LONDON,

HOUSE of LORDS, Monday Dec. 7.

THIS Day, pursuant to the address of Friday last to his Majesty for that purpose, Lord Weymouth presented copies of the proclamations or manifestoes published by his Majesty's commissioners at New York; upon which the Marquis of Rockingham made a long and serious animadversion on the barbarity and dangerous line of policy laid down in the proclamation, said to be written by Adam Ferguson, and authenticated by the signatures of our Commissioners, in which the dreadful extremes of war, and the terrors of devastation, are held out to the unhappy people of America, without discriminating between the innocent and the guilty.

The noble Marquis stigmatized this *new* system of war with the epithets *base*, *cruel*, and *treacherous*. Nothing he said could be more absurd than such a procedure; for whilst it invited our revolted brethren to return to their allegiance, it offered them no sort of Protection from the rage and resentment of the party we wished them to abandon; and however great their inclination might be for a reconciliation to this country, however unprotected we left them in that desire, the same vengeance was denounced against them, and was to be wreaked on those, by the terror of whose arms they were awed from a public avowal of their sentiments. The impolicy of it must be obvious to every person who had the least knowledge of human nature. It would inevitably provoke retaliation, not only from America and her new ally, but establish a precedent of cruelty, which might, with justice, be retaliated on us at a future day by other belligerent powers.

It should also be considered, even if humanity was out of the Question, that our own coasts were much exposed at home. The late alarm at Lord Shelburne's, by Paul Jones, was a proof that we were vulnerable in that respect. If no devastation was committed then, it was owing to the humanity of our enemy, and not to the impossibility of effecting it. The later alarm at Newcastle, though not of so serious a nature, evinces how easy it would be to waste and destroy our country, when two regiments of the Yorkshire militia were marched 200 miles to the assistance of that place, upon the apprehension of an attack from the enemy in that neighbourhood. What had we not to fear, if France and America should adopt a similar system in the West India islands? If they were to burn down and lay waste the plantations in *America*, the wealth of *England* could not repair the injury. What would be an irreparable loss to us, would be an invaluable acquisition to *France*; for by destroying our sugar works, her islands would have the total monopoly of the sugar trade. The people of Jamaica were so sensible of their danger in this point, that when the Buccaniers infested their coast, a planter who cultivated sugar canes within seven or eight of the sea, was generally esteemed a madman; and no less than that space of woodland was thought a sufficient defence against their devastations. The precaution ceased at the suppression of the buccaniers; but the madness of administration seemed determined to revive those times of cruelty and plunder.

Such conduct he said was calculated to estrange from this country, the minds of our West India Subjects. How different the virtue or the policy of France! See it in the capitulation of Dominica; that island upon whose fortifications so much money had been expended, and for whose defence so small a number of men was provided! *Such* a capitulation as was never heard of before! A capitulation which preserved to the inhabitants not only their property, laws and religion, but even a right of appeal to the judicature of Great Britain.

This bold and manly policy called to the mind of the noble Marquis, a particular circumstance which happened during the course of the last war, when we were about to attack Martinique. One of our officers asked the French agent at Guadaloupe, "did he "think the force we were sending against that place "would be sufficient to do the business?" Upon which the agent replied, "that there was no doubt of "our success, if the force was but just great enough "to check the military power there, for as the inhabitant were held in so miserable a state of oppres-"sion, they would rejoice in the first opportunity of "submitting to our arms."

After a variety of other pointed observations, arguments and allusions, the Marquis concluded his speech with a motion for an address to his Majesty, stating the displeasure of the house at certain parts of the proclamation then before their Lordships, which were destructive of humanity, subversive of the Christian religion, and dictated by an administration, the basis of whose conduct was corruption! and praying that his Majesty would graciously be pleased to cause the same to be publickly disclaimed and contradicted, as the said proclamation was not warranted by parliament, and could not possibly be authorised, allowed and countenanced by his Majesty.

His Lordship then very warmly called upon the house to support him in this most necessary and just motion, and particularly urged the propriety with which the bench of Bishops should espouse an effort which tended so immediately to prevent measures the most distant and abhorrent from the religion of which they were the professed teachers and guardians.

The Bishop of Peterborough rose upon this appeal to the episcopal bench, and delivered his sentiments in favour of the motion, with that easy flow of chaste, concise and manly energy which usually marks the speeches of that eloquent prelate.

He observed that there was but one principle on which a war of any species could be reconciled to a Christian mind; and that was "a view to obtain a "just and honourable peace." The proclamation then in agitation had confessedly no such object. The devastations denounced by it, were to be the consequence of a failure in every hope of peace and reconciliation. The extremes of war were to be let loose, not to obtain peace, but as the manifesto expresses it, "if Ame-"rica was to become an accession to France, to ren-"der that accession of as little avail as possible." This was in plain English, to ravage and destroy, in mad and vengeful despair, the enemy, whom we found ourselves unable to conquer.

It was idle to pretend that the terms of the proclamation meant no more than the ordinary course of war. Had we not already used the tomahawk and the scalping knife? Were not the savages at present committing every ravage on the back settlements? And had not their Lordships seen in the account of extraordinaires on their Lordships table, a particular charge for scalping knives and crucifixes.

The enemies to the name of Christ had hitherto been obliged to confess, that it was a peculiar excellence in the Christian religion to have set limits to the horrors of war, and confined the cruelties of military massacres within certain bounds. Was it then reserved for Great Britain to set the first example of returning to the primitive barbarities of war? If Government persisted in the inhuman purpose, he advised them to stop the propagation of christianity amongst the savages, and converted them, if these poor unenlightened wretches were still to be employed in the works of blood and rapine not to deprive them of their ignorance; the only plea which they had now to urge for their barbarities at the throne of Grace.

Lord Suffolk insisted, that the words of the proclamation meant no more than this; that the war, which had hitherto been conducted against America in a mode very different from the rigours generally used between belligerent powers should in future be carried on, as if it *were* against the natural enemy with which she had allied herself. He thought there never was a more judicious production than that proclamation. It pointed out the blessings which America had enjoyed, and still might enjoy under the British government; and the misfortunes she has suffered, and must yet suffer, if she persisted in rejecting our connexion. And this in such plain and obvious language, that nothing less than faction could put such odious misconstructions on it, for the purpose of deluding the vulgar with idle suggestions and false apprehensions.

Lord Derby replied very ably to Lord Suffolk, and was followed by Lord Abingdon, who said he would address the people of England at large with the same language in which Mr. Adam Ferguson addressed the people of America. If the proclamation urged that Congress had no right to enter into the treaty with France, not being authorised to it by their constituents; he would say that our Parliament had done many things which they were not authorised to do, by their constituents, and then perhaps Mr. Ferguson would acknowledge that his proposition proved too much, or that it proved nothing at all.

Lord Gower defended the innocence of the proclamation, and the conduct of his noble relation. After him the Duke of Richmond remarked, that in another House, severities seemed to be supported; but as the Ministers in that House had not said any thing that tended that way, he would insist that the words of the proclamation plainly meant desolation and destruction to this country. He begged their Lordships would recollect the employment of the savages, the burning of Charlestown, the ravages committed by our Governour in Virginia, and the burning of Esopus, under the specious pretence that it was a nest of thieves. The same or a similar excuse was made for the murder at Glencoe, and with equal justice. If such was the past mildness of Administration in conducting the war, if such was the point of the line from which they were to take their departure, what must be the extremes of their desolating measures? His Grace's speech was long and desultory. He enumerated the continued absurdities of Government, and concluded by declaring, in the words of General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, "that no war could ever succeed in their hands."

Lord Lyttelton contended, that if America was become a place of arms, and resource of our natural enemy, it was both just and politic to dismantle her forts, destroy her harbours, and render her in every respect unfit to give protection or shelter to our foe. Such severities were necessary even towards France, and by joining with that power in an offensive and defensive war, America could not expect less; nay, she absolutely deserved more severity at our hands, for such an unnatural junction against us. She was leagued with *France*, not merely to protect her own independence, but for our determined destruction. If we give up the colonies, we must give up Canada, the West Indies, Florida, Nova Scotia, and the fisheries; in short, we must give up the empire of the sea; for that was the object we were at present contending for.

The Duke of Grafton denied that the treaty between France and America had any such extent. It left the commerce of the colonies open to every other power, not even excepting Great-Britain. He blamed the first Lord of the Admiralty for his tardiness in preparing a force sufficient to interrupt France in her naval preparations; and called upon Lord Stormont to say, whether he had received and communicated intelligence of the signing the treaty of Versailles at the time that Ministry denied any knowledge of it in that house?

Lord Stormont rose after his Grace, and expressed much surprise that any person who had himself been a Minister, should propound such a question to an Ambassador, who was bound to secrecy by the nature of his office: He was not obliged to answer a question of that nature; but he thought he might, without prejudice to his duty, say this much on the occasion for the satisfaction of the house, and in justice to himself, that he had received early intelligence of the designs of France, and which, in his mind, amounted to the fullest conviction of the duplicity and hostile views of that court.

He was also surprised that the noble Duke should be seduced into a belief, that the treaty published at Versailles was the only or the true treaty between France and America. There was another, the object of which is the total destruction of Great-Britain. They had even gone so far as to apportion out the parts of our possessions which were to belong to France, and the parts which were to belong to America. Was it then a time to talk of any thing but unanimity in our determinations, and vigour in our exertions? For his part, he had been absent from parliament during all their proceedings on the American business: He was not there when the stamp act passed: He was not there when it was repealed: He was not bound, he was not prejudiced by any former vote on the subject, for he had never given any. He might therefore flatter himself that he was in no degree biassed in his present opinion, which was for the most firm and spirited measures that unanimity could adopt against the combined and mortal foes of this country.

Lord Shelburne took notice, that all our Generals threw the blame of their ill success on the Ministry. Our Admirals were reduced to the same situation; and now a new story comes out, that our *Ambassadors*, are not a jot better circumstanced. His Lordship then, in a very long and desultory speech, traced the incapacity of the present Administration, step by step, through their whole official history. And having said in the course of his observations, that without a re-union with America, this country could not exist,

The Chancellor got up to expose the imprudence of making such an observation, even if it were true; but absolutely denied the truth of such a proposition.

Sept. 25. General Sir William Howe, the modern Fabius of the age, spends his time about the neighbourhood of Richmond, as much unknowing and unknown, either in the fashionable or political world, as if he had been sent to America to bring home a cargo of Yankey potatoes, instead of British laurels.

Nov. 28 The publick may be assured, that a certain great personage had formed a resolution within himself to disgrace a great naval commander on his arrival from America; and hence it was, that when the Admiral posted it to Windsor castle, he only asked him "how Admiral Byron did?" and left the noble Lord abruptly. It is also a fact, we have from the best authority, that two several cabinet councils were held the two following days to consider of the propriety of the above coolness, when it perhaps prudentially was resolved to advise the K—g to save, at least appearances, and accordingly the noble Lord has been very graciously admitted into the drawing room.

The land forces employed in *North America* in the year 1774, were 6834; in 1775, they were 11,219; in 1776, they increased to 45,865; in 1777, they amounted to 48,916 out of those we have lost by death and desertion 19,381; prisoners, 5336; and 4639 sick and wounded.

The vacancies in the Hessian troops alone, now at *New-York*, it is said, require upwards of 4000 to fill them up.

The naval force for the above four years was, 83 men of war and armed vessels, whose compliment of men amounted to 22,337, out of which we have lost 4315, besides sick: Thus we see that America had been at the commencement of the present year, the grave of no less than 23,695 seamen and soldiers, without reckoning the increase to the dead list during this year.

England has long been charged by foreigners, as well as by its own writers, with being the most credulous people upon earth; but surely, if the public at large are to be judged of by its present Government, this charge not only falls to ground, but the contrary, that of incredulity, may be set up in its place; for though they had been early foretold that they would loose America by taxing it, they persevered till they lost it; and though they have been told the West India islands will follow (and have had already an earnest of this prediction by one of them being taken) they still persist in carrying on the war with redoubled vigour, redoubled expence and redoubled incredulity.

Dec. 3 Several letters from France, by the last mail, say, in the most positive terms, that the king of Spain has ordered 12 ships of the line to join France instantly.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French court is treating with several Princes of the empire, for taking part of their troops into the service of France.

A letters from Brest, by the last mail, mentions, that on the 20th ult. two ships of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, sailed out of that port for the East Indies.

Dec. 9. General Laudohn is retired from the Emperor's service, out of disgust at the severities practised in Saxony, by laying that country under contribution. His apology for resigning was very noble: "I never committed severities of this nature, even when a private commander of Croats." What would this humane General say, if he was ordered to carry into execution the measures of the British Ministry against America?

Sir Henry Clinton has desired leave to come home.

All the Bishops but four, to their immortal honour, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoid countenancing the vindictive shedding of Christian blood.

The Bishops of Peterborough and St. Asaph headed the minority in the division, and walked first below the bar.

On Friday last, Count Welderen the Dutch envoy, had an audience of his Majesty, relative to dispatches received by him from Holland, the preceding evening, which are said to contain a formal declaration of their High Mightinesses dissatisfaction at the answer sent to them a few weeks since, with regard to the sale of the cargoes of the ships of their merchants, taken by British ships of war, &c. which he had orders to lay before his Majesty. In answer to which, a remonstrance is said to be under consideration, for the better accommodation of affairs, and to prevent the commencement of reprisals on the side of the Dutch, who are unanimously determined to support the freedom of their trade, and protect

dreadful against the depredations committed on their shipping by the British privateers, &c.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Nov. 23.

"A merchant of this city having lately a packet of papers of consequence coming from the West Indies, the ship which brought it was taken and carried into France. The merchant wrote to his correspondent there, who applied to M. de Sartine, Minister of the marine department; Sartine immediately delivered the papers, and said, "It always gave him pleasure amidst the calamities of war, to alleviate the distresses of individuals." A noble example for the imitation of all nations!"

Letters from Lisbon say, that they are in hourly expectation of a declaration of war between Spain and England. An ordonnance has been published at Madrid, directing the Governours of all the Spanish ports to give all necessary assistance to every French and American ship and vessel of war, to permit them to bring in their prizes, to condemn and sell them; and to receive equipments of every kind. And by another ordonnance published at Madrid every foreign merchant in Spain is to make a return of his name, nation, and nature of trade. The British merchants at Lisbon are in the greatest consternation; as it is understood that Portugal will declare for Spain, and they must in that case leave Lisbon.

General Campbell who is sailed for Georgia, with 2000 men, has the fullest assurances of being supported by a powerful body of Loyalists, both in that province and Carolina, upon his arrival.

Every Paragraph of the above first shews, that the Enemy expected to conquer us, by ourselves; and that they depended much more upon support of from deluded People and Traitors in Georgia and Carolina, in their late Invasion, than upon the Force they brought. They also serves to explain the Proclamation of the 4th of January.—A few Months may change their Ideas.

American Intelligence.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 5.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Philadelphia *February* 11, 1779.

The day before yesterday Congress received intelligence of the most important and interesting nature to America; I dare not disclose the particulars, but may go so far as to assure you, that it is my opinion that the troubles of America are drawing fast to a conclusion, and must shortly terminate in the completion of the wishes of every friend to America."

WILLIAMSBURG, February 26.

The Patsey, Capt. Farnham, and Livingston, Capt. Hercaer, are safe arrived in James river from Curacoa, with valuable cargoes.

Translation of a challenge sent by the Marquis de la Fayette *to the Earl of* Carlisle.

TILL now, my Lord, I never thought that I should have matter of contest except with your Generals; and I expected not the honour of seeing them, but at the head of the troops respectively confided to you. Your letters of the 26th of August, to the United States, and the insulting expression to my country, which you there have signed, could alone have given me cause to quarrel with you. I do not deign to refute the charge, my Lord, but I desire to punish it. It is from you, as chief of the commission, that I demand a reparation as public as hath been the offence, and as will be the lie which follows it. I should not have delayed this demand so long, if your letters had reached me sooner. Obliged to absent myself a few days, on my return I hope to find your answer. M. Gimot, a French officer, will take for me such arrangements as may suit you. I do not doubt but that, for the honour of his fellow countrymen, General Clinton will attend you to the field.

As to me, my Lord, it is indifferent who attends you, provided that, to the glorious advantage of being a Frenchman, I join that of proving to a person of your nation, that no one ever dare attack with impunity. (Signed)

LA FAYETTE.

To the Marquis de la Fayette,

SIR,

I Have received your letter transmitted to me from M Gimot, and I confess I find it difficult to return a serious answer to its contents. The only one that can be expected from the King's Commissioner, and which you ought to have known, is, that I do, and ever shall consider myself solely responsible to my country and King, and not to any individual for my public conduct and language. As for any opinion or expressions contained in any publications issued under the commission, in which I have the honour to be named, unless they are retracted in public, you may be assured, that I shall never, in any change of situation, be disposed to give an account of them, much less recall them in private.

The injury alluded to in the correspondence of the King's commissioners to the Congress. I must remind you is not of a private nature, and I conceive all national disputes will be best decided by the meeting of Admiral Byron and Count d'Estaing.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1778. CARLISLE.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 24.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor, with his Aids and several other Officers, escorted by a Detachment of the Company of Volunteers, set out for the Camp lately formed in the interior Country.

According to the last Advices from the Northward, Count Pulaski's Legion of Horse was moving Southwardly; and late Accounts received from Europe, by Congress, were not only perfectly satisfactory, but *animating*.

Commodore Hyde Parker, jun. with Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, sailed from Georgia, for England on the 10th Inst. in the Phœnix Man of War of 44 Guns. The naval Force then remaining there were the Fowey Man of War of 24 Guns, and the Vigilant Floating Battery (the former at Tybee, and the latter at Cockspur) 3 armed Brigs, and a Sloop or two.

Last Friday was executed pursuant to his Sentence, having been convicted of an Attempt to set Fire to this Town, a Creole Negro Man, named George, born in Jamaica, belonging to Col. Maurice Simons; who had deserted from his Master about 18 Months since to go to the Enemy at St. Augustine, and returned hither from Georgia about a Fortnight after the British Troops had been in Possession of Savannah.

At the Annual Meeting of the Fellowship Society, held the 15th Instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the Year ensuing, viz.

John Huger, Esq; President; John Troup, Esq; Senior Warden; Hopson Pinckney, Esq; Junior Warden; Capt. Edward North, Treasurer; and Mr. Francis Baker and Mr. Thomas Hammatt, Stewards.

MARRIED.] Edward Davies, Esq; to Miss Rebecca Lloyd, Daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq;—a most amiable young Lady.

Gentlemen who subscribed prior to the advanced Price of this Gazette in November last, are requested to complete their Subscriptions to the first of July next.—Those who have entered their Names, and paid their Subscriptions, *subsequent to November, need give no Attention to this Application.*

South Carolina, Charlestown District.

AT a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charlestown, the second Tuesday in February, 1779, *Francis Henricks, George Abbot Hall, Francis Rose, Thomas White, Christopher Motte, John Warren, Thomas Miller, John Hughes,* and *Henry Smith*, who were drawn and summoned to attend this Court as Jurors, made default: ORDERED, That the above defaulters be respectively fined in the sum of *Five Pounds* proclamation money of America, unless they do make good and sufficient excuses, upon oath, for their non attendance, and transmit the same to the Clerk of this Court, on before the second Tuesday in May next.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

South Carolina, Charlestown District.

AT a Special Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charlestown, on Friday the 1st day of February, 1779, *Francis Cottier, William Edwards* (Saddler) *James King, James Wakefield, John Dorfus,* and *Benjamin Darrell*, who were drawn and summoned to attend this Court as Jurors, made default: ORDERED, That the above defaulters be respectively fined in the sum of *Five Pounds* proclamation money of America, unless they do make good and sufficient excuses, upon oath, for their non attendance, and transmit the same to the Clerk of this Court, on or before the second Tuesday in May next. *By Order of the Court,*

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P

South Carolina, Charlestown District.

AT a Special Court of Common pleas, begun and holden at Charlestown, on Monday the 25th day of January, 1779 *John Beale, William Leocock, Henry Prioleau, Robert Howard, Alexander Macbeth, William Montagu, William Greenwood,* and *John Smyth*, who were drawn and summoned to attend this Court as Jurors, made default: ORDERED, That the above defaulters be respectively fined in the sum of *Five Pounds* proclamation money of America, unless they do make good and sufficient excuses, upon oath, for their non-attendance, and transmit the same to the Clerk of this Court, on or before the second Tuesday in May next.

By Order of the Court

WILLIAM MASON, C.C.P.

To be Sold by Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th of May, at my Room in Church-street, to the highest Bidder, at 12 o'Clock precisely,

The Following Lands,

300 Acres on a Branch of Southampton or Big Duck Branch, on the Head of the Myrtle Prong.

400 Acres S.E. on Welcher Ort, N.E. on vacant Land, and Part on Nicholas Jones, and S.W. on Edisto River, in Orangeburg.

300 Acres on Snake Swamp, S.W. on Land of Jacob Valk.

900 Acres on the north Side of Jefferies's Creek on the Four-mile Branch, N.W. on John M'Muldrough, S.E. on William Cobb, James Irwin, and Abraham Nelson.

300 Acres on the South side of Lynch's Lake, N.W. on Timothy Mellichamp.

450 Acres in the Forks of Santeetaw, on Call-Pen Bay, in St. Bartholomew's Parish, N.E. on James Stobo, S.W. on Sanders.

500 Acres, Eastward on Lazarus Brown, S.E. Boatwright, S.W. on Henry Wilson.

500 Acres in St. Mark's Parish, on a Branch of Big Rafting Creek, called Beaver-dam Creek, S.W. on Robert Muncrief.

750 Acres in St. John's, on a Branch of Four-holes, and on Wilkinson's Swamp.

700 Acres on Tyger River, S.E. on David Childres.

500 Acres in Prince William's Parish, on the Waters of Meller's Swamp, near the Head of Coosawhatchie Swamp, North on Miles Reighley's.

150 Acres on the North Side of Great Saludy River, N.E. on William Bates, N.W. on Moses Kirkland.

JACOB VALK

STrayed or Stolen on the 12th Instant, from the Stables of the late David Mylne, in Church street, a bay Horse, with a Star in his Forhead, branded on the mounting Shoulder S about 14 Hands high, and a pale Sorrel Horse, 14 Hands high, marked on the mounting Shoulder like W. Any Person who will deliver either of the above Strays to Richard Ellis, in Charlestown, shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds.

RICHARD ELLIS.

In the COMMON PLEAS.

WILLIAM BURROWS *versus* THOMAS HARCOMBE. | *Debt on Attachment.*

WHereas the plaintiff in this action did on 12th day of August last file his declaration in the office of the clerk of this honourable court against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this state, and hath neither wife or attorney known to be within the said state, on whom a copy of the said declaration, with a rule to plead thereto within a year and a day, might be served.

It is therefore ordered, in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 25th day of August 1779, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him

Common Pleas Office. WILLIAM MASON, C.C.P.

August 28, 1778.

ANY Person qualified, and willing to serve in the Office of Deputy Secretary of this State, is desired to apply to JOHN HUGER.

TO be Sold, before our Vendue Store the Corner of Union and Broad Street, by Public Outcry, on Tuesday the 18th of April, precisely at 12 o'Clock, Two Tracts of Land, containing upwards of Five Hundred Acres, in St. James's Parish Santee, eight Miles from Lenud's Ferry, and four Miles from a Landing, bordering on Bull-hole Swamp. There is in each Tract near 180 Acres of as good Swamp Land, as any in the State; the high Land inferior to none in those Parts, and an excellent Range for Cattle. BENJAMIN CUDWORTH and Co.

WAnted to purchase, a Waiting Man that has been used to the Care of Horses, and that can be well recommended.——Also, a good Chaise Horse. Enquire of NATHANIEL RUSSEL, and Co.

BRought to Camden Gaol, Feb. 23, a likely Negro Fellow, who says his name is *Ben*, and his master is William Hill, Esq; at the Iron-works; he is four Feet eleven inches high, and well made; has on a Homespun shirt, a brown robin, a hunting shirt, leather breeches, blue homespun boots, and an old hat: He is this country born.

JOHN R. HUTCHINS, Gaoler.

ON Tuesday next the 6th of April, will be Sold, before the Exchange, in Broad Street, precisely at 10 o'Clock at noon, That large, commodious, and well situated Wood-House and Valuable Lot of Land on the Bay, near the Exchange, the Property of Mr. Sampson Clarke: The Lot measures 32 feet in front on the Bay, and runs 90 Feet deep, more or less; The front House is large and roomy, with convenient front and back Stores, large Dry Cellars a large Brick Kitchen, a Well in the Yard, and a Drain to the Common Sewer: Its valuable Situation for Trade needs no Description; and the Purchaser may depend on having immediate Possession, and the Terms made known on the Day of Sale.

ON Monday the 29th of March Inst. will be Sold by Auction, at Mr. Holliday's Long Room, all the Library of James Simpson, Esq; —— Among which are as choice a Collection of Law Books, as any now extant —— Catalogues may be had at my House in Queen Street. The Sale will begin precisely at six o'Clock. J. W. GIBBS.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negro Fellow named STATE, by trade a Cooper: He had on when he went away an old Wool Hat, a short grey Jacket with pewter Buttons, and an old Pair of Osnabrugs Trowsers: He is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, walks upright, speaks very good English, is smooth faced and well made: He is supposed to be gone for George-town or Col. Maurice Simons's Plantation in St. John's, as he has Relations at both Places. Twelve Dollars reward will be given to any Person who apprehends said Negro, and delivers him to the Warden of the Workhouse, or to me on Gadsden's Wharf, and all reasonable Charges. Masters of Vessels are forewarned to employ him, if they do after this Notice, they will prosecuted. DAVID RUSK.

P.S. If said Negro should be found harboured by a white Person, Twenty Dollars will be paid on Conviction, and if by a black 10 Dollars, exclusive of the 12 Dollars above mentioned.

ALL Persons having Demands against the against the George Gabriel Powell Esq; deceased, are desired to send in their accounts properly attested and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

FRANCIS POWEL, Administrator,
SARAH STEWARD, Administratrix.

STopped on Saturday Morning last, from a Negro Fellow who offered it for Sale,

A Child's Silver Pap-Spoon,

The Owner, describing the Cypher engraved on the Back, &c. may have it again by applying to Mary Joannes, in Clifford's Alley, alias Bottle Alley, King-street.

March 22, 1779.

STolen out of a House on the Bay, between the Hours of 9 and 10 o'Clock last Evening, an English made Hanger with a green Handle, mounted with Silver, and has two Chains hanging to it, the Chains very thick: Twenty Pounds will be given to any Person that will give Information to the Printer how the Hanger may be recovered, and Fifty Pounds for the Thief.

RUN away from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named WILL, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a thin visage, about 32 years old, had on a light coloured cloth coat, claret coloured breeches, and a red check shirt, speaks French, and formerly belonged to John M'Queen, Esq. Any person delivering him to me or the Warden of the Work-house, shall receive FIFTY POUNDS reward.

March 15, 1779. JOHN BARRERE.

TO be Sold, A London made COACH in good order, with Harness compleat for a pair of horses. Apply to ALEXANDER INGLIS.

CENTINEL, A bright bay, near 15 hands and a half high, formerly the property of Robert Quash, Esq; will cover this season at Mr. John Guillard's plantation, in St. Stephen's parish, near Murray's Ferry, at 40 Dollars a Mare, and two Dollars to the groom. The money to be sent with the mares——There are upwards of 200 acres of fine pasturage, 200 being river swamp: Great care will be taken of the mares, but at the owners risk.——N.B. No mares will be received after June.

For private Sale,

TWO Town Lots, one fronting the Bay of 52 Feet, and 120 in depth, joining Mr. Stewart's. The other in Wory-Alley, 26 Feet more or less; northwardly 60 Feet on a Lot of Mr. Darby Pendergrass, and eastwardly on Moses Mitchell deceased. JACOB VALK

To be sold by Private Contract,

A Large, commodious, and pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT in Old Church-street, on the corner of Beresford's Alley, now in the possession of Samuel Prioleau, jun. The house contains six good rooms, and has every convenience for a large family.—A long credit will be given if required, the purchaser giving good personal security, and paying interest from the day of sale.

Apply in Queen-street, to

JAMES ANDERSON.

JOHN WALTERS GIBBS has for sale,

At his Store on the Bay, (late Gibbs and Cotton's)

The following Articles, viz.

Madeira wine by the doz.
Fine Turky coffee,
Almonds,
Neat shoes,
Ditto white thread hose,
Ditto worsted ditto,
Checks,
Osnabrugs,
Linen handkerchiefs,
Cotton ditto,
Corded dimity,
Jaconet muslin,
Britannias,
Sailors frocks,
Gold spangle buttons,
Best razors, silver tipt,
Cutlean knives,
Pruning knives,
Pen ditto,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
India paper for screens,
Shirt buttons,
Needles of the best sort,
H, HL and chest hinges,
Hair brooms,
Garden rakes,
Carpenters tools,
Plane irons,
Handsaw files and sets,
Tennant saws,
Gouges,
Japann'd waiters,
Punch decanters.

Together with many other articles, which he will sell at a very small profit for CASH ONLY.

NOW SELLING,

At ZEPHANIAH KINGSLEY's Store,

In Bedon's Alley,

IRISH LINENS, sheeting, dowlas, garlix, Russia drab and Russia duck, Manchester checks, printed linens, spotted jeans, nankeens, extra fine and coarse hats, Scotch camblets, callimancoes, window glass, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best London Madeira WINE in pipes and half pipes, one quarter cask of Malmsey, claret in bottles at 3l. per doz. London porter in hogsheads, fine old Jamaica, West-India and Northward Rum in hogsheads or quarter casks.

Philadelphia and English FLOUR.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber in Charles-Town,

FIVE Hundred Acres of Land, in Craven County, on the South side of Enoree River, bounding on all sides by vacant land five years ago.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

The buyer may have 12 months credit for half the purchase money.

CHARLES-TOWN, Sept. 8, 1777.

LEFT under the Exchange about a five weeks ago, a Gun, Bayonet, and Cartouch-box, on which is marked in gold letters WILLIAM DAVIS, TRUE BLUE. Whoever is in possession of said gun, &c. and will deliver it agreeable to the direction on the Cartouch-box, or to the printer hereof, shall be intitled to Ten Pounds reward.

STolen out of the subscriber's house, on Greenwich-Bay, near Haddrel's Point, on Monday the 6th of Sept. inst. a Philadelphia made BEAVER HAT, almost new, with G. Carter wrote in the lining, as likewise the maker's name. A reward of Five Pounds will be given for the Hat, and Five Pounds more if the thief can be convicted.

JOHN MAROMET.

MRS. Phse, on Sullivant's island, who has a young child, a good breast of milk, and can be well recommended, would be glad of a place in Charles-Town, as a WET NURSE.

STRAYED within the inclosures of Thomas Broughton, of Watt-Ham, the four following steers:

A brown—branded WH in one, a crop and slit in the right ear, and two slits in the left.

A black and white—branded M, marked with a crop and slit.

A red and white—branded C the mark a crop and two slits.

A red—branded WJ in one, marked with a slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left.

Also, a Bay Horse 13 hands and an half high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock with a heart.

The owners may prove their property before me

Wadmalaw, July 14, 1777. THOMAS WALTER, J.P.

FOUND, at the lower end of Church-street, A Gold Sleeve Button. The owner may have it again, allowing a trifle to the boy for his honesty, paying for this advertisement and applying to the printer.

THE ten Pence will be given for any Quantity of SMALL SNAKE ROOT, delivered to WILLIAM GLEN and SON.

ALL persons indebted to FABER, SIMONS, and Co. and FABER and SIMONS, by bond, note, or account, are requested to make payment to the subscriber by the 1st of October next, otherwise they will be sued.

JOSHUA WARD.

ALL persons any ways indebted to the estate of John Connaty late of Prince Frederick's parish, deceased, are desired to settle the same by the 1st of January next: And those who have any demands upon the said estate, are desired to bring in accounts thereof, properly attested, to

JOHN CANTEY,
WILLIAM YOUNG,
ARCHIBALD CORBOR, } Executors.

LOST, a GOLD BUTTON. Whoever will bring it to Mrs. Ruddle, will receive Three Dollars reward.

FOR SALE,

Fifteen Casks of INDICO of the first Quality.

ALSO,

Some Small Casks of fine INDIGO SEED.

JACOB VALK.

In the PRIVY COUNCIL, Monday Sept. 8, 1777.

ORDERED,

THAT the Commissioners for purchasing SALT for the Public, do advertise the sale of, and sell Copo bushels, at the rate of *Three Pounds* per bushel, under such restrictions and in such quantities as may best tend to prevent its being purchased by persons to sell again.—That such persons as reside beyond 30 miles from town may be supplied as soon as they call for it, but none others, before ten days after publication hereof shall be given.

By his Excellency the PRESIDENT, *with the advice of the Privy Council.*

JOHN COLCOCK, Secretary P. C.

Pursuant to the above order, the subscribers give this notice, that by the 27th of this month, attendance will be given to dispose of Copo bushels of Salt belonging to the Public, at such a rate and to such persons as may apply agreeable to the above order.

JOHN DAWSON,
EDWARD LIGHTWOOD,
JAMES FISHER,
ALEXANDER CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH ATKINSON,
JOHN POAUG,
WILLIAM ARCRUM. } Commissioners.

To be SOLD,

At the PUBLIC STORE *in* MEETING-STREET *the* CORNER *of St. Michael's Alley:*

A Quantity of Musket Powder.

IN barrels of 100 lb. and kegs of 12 lb. and an half, at *Twenty Shillings* a pound, the purchaser paying for the barrel or keg he receives it in, what it cost the public.

No person to purchase more than 100 lb. nor less than 12 lb. and an half.

JOHN CALVERT.

Auditor-General's Office.

ALL Persons having business in the above office may apply to the subscriber, at his house in Holbeck's Row, any hour in the day, except from Nine to Three.

WILLIAM NISBETT, *Auditor-General.*

THE Committee appointed by the General Assembly, to inquire and report, where and how the most beneficial communication may be opened between Santee and Coopers River in this State, are desired to meet at the house of James Ravenel, Esq; in St. John's Parish, on the 15th day of December next, in order to complete that important Business.

WOOD FURMAN, *Chairman of the Committee.*

To be sold by Public Sale,

On Wednesday the 15th of October 1777, at my room in Church-street, precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Five Thousand Acres of Land,

SItuated in Craven county, and consisting of as good a body as any in that part of this State, being the property of a gentleman lately gone for Europe, viz. 800 acres on the branches of South Pacolet, east on lands of William Jamieson. 800 ditto on the waters of South Pacolet. 1000 ditto on the branches of Pacolet River, called Cash's Creek. 1000 ditto on the Waters of Gilkin and Thickety Creek on Broad River, N.E. on John Waring's land. 850 ditto on the branches of the South Pacolet, Lawson's fork of Tyger River. 850 ditto on the branches of Tyger River and South Pacolet.

Also the following Lands:

The property of a gentleman gone off the state, viz. 600 acres on Waccamaw River, bounding S.W. on the late Othniel Beale, Esq; W. on Adam Stewart and Nathaniel Rowe's Lands, E. on Singelton's land, and N. on Waccamaw River. 384 acres on Waccamaw Neck, N.W. on William and Archibald Johnston's lands, N.E. on Josiah Allston, Esq; S.E. on John Withers, Esq; S.W. on William Johnston's land. 378 acres on Waccamaw Neck, S.W. on Mr. Hammerton and Mr. John Lesesne's land, N.E. on Mr. Sinkler, N. Westwardly on Waccamaw River. 250 acres on Waccamaw Neck, bounding N.E. and S.W. on lands of Peter Lesesne, and S.E. on land laid out to John Lesesne. 300 acres on the waters of Waccamaw and Little Pedee River. 300 acres on Buck-Creek Swamp. 800 acres, on a branch of Long Cane Creek, known by the name of Curtail Creek, in Craven County, on the N. by John Murray, Esq; on the W. by vacant land and land of John Anderson, and on the S. by Michael Domer. 300 acres on Edisto River, in Colleton County, S.W. on lands laid out to John Robertson, Jane Jefferet and Christopher Dixon, to the N. on land of Col. Jackson, S.E. on vacant land, and N.E. on Edisto River.

In *Ninety Six* District.

600 acres on the N. side of Enoree River, the waters of Broad River, joining S. on lands claimed by Philemon Waters, W. on lands claimed by Mr. Cannen. 350 acres on Enoree River, the waters of Broad River, S.E. on lands held by Patrick Cunningham, and W. on lands claimed by James Burnside. 300 acres on Enoree River, the waters of Broad River, N.E. on lands claimed by Philemon Waters, S.E. on said Waters, N.E. on lands claimed by —— Cox, N.W. on lands claimed by John Ford, S.W. on lands the owner unknown. 250 acres on a branch of Durban's Creek, the waters of Enoree River, N.E. on land laid out to William Anderson. 400 acres on the N. fork of Pacolet, bounding E. on land claimed by Joseph French. 300 acres on North Pacolet, N.W. on Joseph French, E. on lands of William French. 286 acres upon Bush River, the waters of Saludy River, N. on land laid out to Patrick O'Bryan, S.E. on land held by James Anderson, S.W. and N.W. by Andrew Anderson. 250 acres on a branch of Rayburn's Creek, the waters of Saludy, N.E. on lands of Mr. Williamson, S. on lands of Cornelius Cargil. 250 acres on a branch of Durban's Creek, the waters of Enoree River, N.E. on lands of John Boyd and James Moore, S.E. on lands of John Wells, and W. on lands of William Williamson. 400 acres on the dividing of Sandy River, S.W. on John Smith's and vacant land. 150 acres in Craven County, on Fishing Creek, N.W. on lands of Samuel Neckley. 100 acres situated on the Forks between Broad and Saludy Rivers, on a small branch of Pair Forest, on the waters of Broad River called Shoal Branch. 500 acres at Coosawhatchie, S. on Thomas Drayton, S.W. on land laid out, W. and N. on land of Benjamin Fuller, Esq; N.E. on Thomas Heyward, Esq; and E. on vacant land. 1000 acres on Wardamaw, in Kingston Township, a fine tract for pine timber, about 30 miles from George-Town and two and a half from the river.

The plans of the said lands may be seen any time, and further information had, by applying to JACOB VALK.

PINE WOOD,

A Large Quantity immediately wanted: for which the Money will be paid upon Delivery at Cape.

JOHN STEVENSON.

ALL persons who have any demands on the subscriber, are desired to send in their accounts on or before the 8th week in September next, and as soon as inspected they will be paid: And such persons as are indebted to him, by bond, note or otherwise, and have neglected a personal application, are desired to make known, that unless they are paid by the above mentioned time, they will be put into the hands of an attorney.

ROBERT BRAILSFORD.

ALL Persons any ways indebted to the estate of Samuel Cantey, late of St. Mark's parish, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same as soon as possible: And all who have any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in properly attested, in order to receive payment

BERTHA CANTEY, executrix.
JOHN CANTEY, executor.

PETER ENGEVIN gives this public notice that he intends shortly to depart this state, for some months.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have employed him in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS: And, as the encouragement he has received hath induced him to persevere in that business, so he begs leave to offer his best services to them, and others, the ensuing season.—For the better accommodating such of his friends and customers as are not provided with schooners to bring down their crops, he intends to take the first opportunity of procuring proper vessels for that service, and to pursue every method that will conduce to their interest and satisfaction, as well as to engage a continuance of their favours.

Aug. 6, 1777. JAMES O'HEAR.

WANTED an Overseer for a Rice and Indico Plantation, on Santee: A Person of a fair Character, who produces a proper Recommendation of his Abilities, as an extraordinary good Planter, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to James Smyth in St. Thomas's Parish, or in Charlestown to JOHN SMYTH.

WHEREAS the common jail of CAMDEN was feloniously broke open on wednesday the 23d of July last, and two prisoners made their escape, viz.

JAMES MOON, a young man, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, full faced, and a remarkable down look, black hair, about 21 or 22 years of age, had on when he made his escape, a pair of Russia drab breeches, a white shirt, and striped blue and white upper and under jacket. Said Moon inlisted with Capt. Conyers in Col. Hugen's regiment above 12 months ago, and was committed for robbery and horse-stealing.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, a tall well made man, about 6 feet high, rather slim than thick, a brown complexion, long visage, black hair, about 25 or 30 years of age, very talkative, had on an osnabrug shirt and trowsers, when he made his escape.

I do hereby offer a reward of FIFTY POUNDS for each, to any person that will deliver them, or either of them, to the keeper of the common jail at Camden, and TWENTY POUNDS to whoever will give information of any person aiding or assisting them in breaking the said jail, to be paid on conviction of the offender, by

JOHN WYLY, *Sheriff of Camden District.*

FOUND on the road near the Quarter-House (by a boy belonging to the subscriber) a PAPER containing a few *small bills* and *dollars of this state.* The owner, by describing the bills, &c. may have them again, paying for the advertisement, and giving the boy a small gratuity.

PETER BACOT.

STOL'N from the subscriber's waggon, on the road leading from Charlestown westward, near Sergeant Campbell's place, about the 1st of March last. A sorrel roan HORSE, 8 years old, near 14 hands and an half high, a star in his face, branded E in one on the near shoulder and buttock, and 75 on the off buttock and shoulder, hath remarkable large quarters, round body, trots heavy, and carries low: Supposed to be taken by one Samuel Moore, a deserter from Col. Thomson's regiment, and carried towards Georgia. Whoever contrives the said horse to his owner, on the head of Pacolet river, near the North Carolina line, shall have FIFTY POUNDS currency reward, or TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS if delivered to Capt. John Bowie at Fort Charlotte.

BAYLIS EARLE.

STRAY'D from the treaty at Dewit's corner, a brown bay horse, 7 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, branded P on the near thigh, and also on the off jaw, paces a travel, trots and gallops well. Whoever restores the said horse to his owner on the head of Pacolet-river, near the North-Carolina line, or delivers him to Capt. John Bowie at Fort Charlotte, shall have 25l. currency reward.

BAYLIS EARLE.

RUN away two nights ago, a Negro Fellow named DICK, belonging to John Gibbes, Esq; he is middling stout, had on when he went away, a light blue coat, jacket and breeches almost new. Whoever delivers the said Fellow to Robert Gibbes, Esq; or to the Warden of the Work-house, shall receive a reward of Twenty Pounds, besides all reasonable charges.

DANIEL STROBEL.

STrayed within the inclosures of Thomas Broughton, of Watham, the three following steers:

A brown one, branded W-I, with a crop and slit in the right ear, and two slits in the left.

A black and white, branded M, marked with a crop and and a slit.

A red and white, branded IC the mark a crop and two slits. The owners may prove their properties before

Wadmalaw, July 14, 1777. THOMAS WALTER.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.